

Orleans County Monitor

10. H. WEBSTER, Editor.

BARTON, MONDAY, FEBRUARY 5, 1872.

Terms Two Dollars per Annum, in Advance. Two Dollars and Fifty Cents at end of Year.

NATIONAL UNION REPUBLICAN CONVENTION.

The undersigned, constituting the National Committee designated by the Convention held at Chicago on the 29th of May, 1868, hereby call a convention of the Union Republican party at the city of Philadelphia, on Wednesday, the 5th day of June next, at 12 o'clock noon, for the purpose of nominating candidates for the offices of President and Vice-President of the United States.

Each State is authorized to be represented in the Convention by delegates equal to twice the number of Senators and Representatives to which it will be entitled in the next National Congress, and each organized Territory is authorized to send two delegates.

In calling this Convention, the Committee remind the country that the promises of the Union Republican Convention of 1868 have been fulfilled. The States lately in rebellion have been restored to their former relations to the Government. The laws of the country have been faithfully executed, public faith has been preserved, and the national credit firmly established. Governmental economy has been illustrated by the reduction, at the same time, of the public debt and taxation; and the funding of the national debt at a lower rate of interest has been successfully inaugurated. The rights of naturalized citizens have been protected by treaties and immigration encouraged by liberal provisions. The defenders of the Union have been gratefully remembered, and the rights and interests of labor recognized. Laws have been enacted, and are being enforced, for the protection of persons and property in all sections. Equal suffrage has been engrafted on the National Constitution; the privileges and immunities of American citizenship have become a part of the organic law, and a liberal policy has been adopted toward all who engaged in the rebellion. Complications in foreign relations have been adjusted in the interest of peace throughout the world, while the national honor has been maintained. Corruption has been exposed, offenders punished, responsibility enlarged, safe-guards established, and now, as heretofore, the Republican party stands pledged to correct all abuses and carry out all reforms necessary to maintain the purity and efficiency of the public service. To continue and firmly establish its fundamental principles, we invite the co-operation of all the citizens of the United States.

WILLIAM CLAFIN, Chairman.
WM. E. CHANDLER, Secretary.

John A. Peters, Maine; Luke P. Poland, Vermont; L. E. Fiske, Rhode Island; H. B. Starkweather, Connecticut; James G. Smith, New Jersey; William H. Kimball, Pennsylvania; Howard M. Jenkins, Delaware; R. C. Brown, Ohio; John C. Brown, Indiana; C. B. Barwell, Illinois; Zachariah Chandler, Michigan; J. T. Averill, Minnesota; David A. Wood, Wisconsin; George W. McClary, Iowa; C. C. Fulton, Maryland; Franklin Searns, Virginia; John E. Ingham, West Virginia; William Sloan, North Carolina; Thomas W. Osborn, Florida; L. C. Carpenter, South Carolina; John H. Caldwell, Georgia; James F. Snow, Alabama; M. H. Southworth, Louisiana; A. C. Fish, Mississippi; S. C. Fennerty, Kansas; B. F. Jones, Arkansas; John B. Clark, Missouri; A. A. Horton, Kentucky; Horace Maynard, Tennessee; E. B. Taylor, Nebraska; James W. Neill, Nevada; H. W. Corbett, Oregon; George C. Gorham, California; John H. Chaffee, Colorado; W. A. Burleigh, Dakota; Saylor J. Brown, District of Columbia.

Washington, D. C. Jan. 11, 1872.

Brick Pomeroy has been sued for \$25000 for breach of promise, by a New Haven lady whom he promised to marry in 1866—A Kentucky Senator got so much interested in a debate over the passage of the southern railroad bill that he drew and leveled a revolver at the head of another Senator—The New York police captured a whole den of burglars last Monday night and large quantity of safe and bank breaking tools—Counterfeit ten dollar bills on the Poughkeepsie N. Y. Bank are in circulation—New York police are going to build a monument to remember Jim Fisk by—A Musical Convention is to be held at Newbury, this State commencing February 6 and continuing four days, Col. H. D. Hopkins, conductor—The Prince of Wales has so far recovered that he is about to take a ride on the ocean—A woman, aged 81, arrived in St. Albans a week ago last Friday, having traveled entirely alone, all the way from Ireland to join a daughter living there—The North Carolina legislature have elected an ex-rebel general to the U. S. Senate—A general of the war of 1812, by the name of Thompson, once worth a million died last Wednesday a New York pauper—The republican press of Illinois almost unanimously oppose the one term amendment to the constitution—The states of Georgia and Connecticut have chosen their delegation to the republican national convention, and given them positive instructions to vote for Grant, first, last and at all times—Mrs. Hannah Lyon, of Elizabeth, N. J., worth \$10,000 was found frozen to death on the floor of her house, Feb. 2d, with a demijohn of whiskey by her side—At the late fire at Bristol, this state, the women present, there has always been room for one more, and whereas, we feel assured that the success of the Institute is largely due to their efforts, therefore,

Resolved—That the members of the Teachers' Institute for Orleans County, 1872, assembled for the purpose of discussing the most approved method of teaching infant minds not only to school, but also how to hit the mark, do hereby return our most sincere thanks to the people of Albany for their efforts in our behalf.

Resolved—That the thanks of the members of the Institute are due to the Baptist society for the use of their church; to the Committee of arrangement who have so generously aided in rendering our meeting pleasant; and to N. M. Darling, who has so efficiently labored for our comfort during the whole session; and to all those to whom thanks are due, for making the Institute a success and one long to be remembered for its pleasant associations.

Resolved—That we prove our appreciation of the instructions of Mr. Allen, Dr. French, Mr. Hathaway and others who have addressed us, by putting their theories into practice as far as possible, and by earnestly striving to elevate the standard of schools in our county.

Resolved—That these resolutions be published in the papers of the county.

There was imparted much instruction, both interesting and profitable. If the fourth part of it is treasured up by the

BLACK RIVER VALLEY R. R.

(For the Monitor.)

I understand that the Passumpsic R. R. company at their recent meeting at Newport, voted three hundred thousand dollars to build the railroad from Newport to Canada line, near South Troy, and that workmen are already engaged, in building a bridge across the bay, south side the steam mill at Newport. This puts a very different look upon the subject from what it was when Newport refused to pledge aid to this connecting road.

Now as the road is coming to Newport, it will be much easier to build the new road directly to Newport instead of Troy. The grade will be remarkably easy the length of Black River Valley, and the soil very favorable for digging in the cuts or for fill depressions. The grade is equally favorable from Crafts-bury to South Hardwick.

From South Hardwick, several miles along the brook toward Montpelier, the rise is very gradual, and it is believed, that the connection with the Portland and Ogdensburg road at East Montpelier, is entirely practicable. X. X. X.

ORLEANS COUNTY COURT.

The next session commences next Tuesday. At the meeting of the Bar last Friday for the assignment of cases, seventy-four were set for trial by jury and assigned as follows for Tuesday, Feb. 6:

3, Tinker vs. Morrill & Nelson; 10, Prouty vs. Bell; 13, Holmes vs. Worth; 14, Wetherbee vs. Standish; 15, Holmes vs. Canfield; 23, Spaulding vs. Squires; 30, Bullard vs. Bailey; 31, Capen vs. Woodrow; 32, Hill vs. Fisher; 36, Blake vs. Shepard.

Wednesday—38, Lathe vs. Seavey; 40, White vs. Miller; 41, Moore vs. Davis; 42, Tute, Fay & Morey vs. James; 43, Wilkey & Jondro vs. Whipple; 46, Warner vs. Aiken.

Thursday—47, I. & D. M. Camp vs. Field; 49, Evans vs. Smith; 50, Estelle vs. Oviatt; 51, Adams vs. Paul; 56, Gardner vs. Reed; 27, Duvallet vs. Jewett; 58, Robinson, Adm. vs. Black.

Friday—59, Lathe vs. Charleston; 61, Bank vs. Adams; 64, Lathe vs. Baker; 66, Drew vs. Flint; 69, Robinson vs. Spaulding; 70, Labonte vs. Halton; 71, Martin vs. Fisher; 74, Studdard vs. Poor.

Saturday—85, Washburne vs. Green; 96, Calderwood & M. vs. Carr; 102, Day vs. Pine Hill Aqueduct Co.; 103, Hamilton vs. Jenkins; 104, Rand vs. Hill; 106, Grout vs. Haddock; 108, Grout vs. Haddock; 109, Tute vs. Collins; 110, Brown vs. Morrill.

Monday—112, Wells vs. Olmstead; 114, Greenwood vs. Smith; 115, Holmes vs. Pike; 117, Albee vs. Bigelow; 121, Barclay vs. Arthur; 122, Hunter vs. Hunter; 126, Martin vs. Bullock; 128, Hunt vs. Beard; 129, Kimball vs. New.

Tuesday—130, Hayden vs. Harding; 135, Daniels vs. Irasburgh; 138, Fisher vs. Fisher; 139, Gray vs. Allen; 143, Bemis & Son vs. Jennings; 149, Howard vs. Blake; 146, Kemp vs. Olin; 151, Farmer vs. Reynolds; 152, Stratton vs. Crane; 153, Olin vs. Gray & Sons.

Wednesday—155, Crandall vs. Page; 156, Jenkins vs. Lamphear; 160, Fisher vs. Keith; 163, Hartwell vs. Bourn; 165, Thompsons vs. Norton; 166, White vs. Allen; 171, Bank vs. Kelley.

Thursday—175, Dorman vs. Cheney; 176, Benton vs. Smith; 177, Brigham vs. Norton; 180, Elkins & Braley vs. Page; 182, Martin & Co. vs. Murray; 183, Davenport vs. Hubbard; 187, Hall vs. Telfer.

TEACHERS' INSTITUTE.

The Orleans County Teachers' Institute, was held at West Albany, commencing on Monday, Jan. 29th, and closing on Friday, Feb. 2nd. An able board of instructors was present during the session. Charles H. Allen, A. M., late Principal of the State Normal School at Platteville, Wisconsin, F. C. Hathaway, A. M., Principal of the People's Academy and Morrisville Graded School, and Secretary John H. French, was present the first three days.

In behalf of the members of the Institute, the following resolutions were adopted, viz:

Whereas—The people of West Albany, apparently desirous that their ancient fame for kindly hospitality be in no wise diminished, but rather increased; have received us, the teachers of Orleans County with open doors, generous hearts and ready hands, and whereas: notwithstanding the unexpectedly large number present, there has always been room for one more; and whereas, we feel assured that the success of the Institute is largely due to their efforts, therefore,

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teachers who were present, and put in practice in their schools, the common schools of Orleans County will experience a marked improvement within the coming year. It should be said also that there were exercises in spelling at the close of each forenoon session, except the first, and, shall we say it? but about fifty-five per cent. of the words were spelled correctly on an average. One individual only, succeeded in spelling correctly an entire lesson of twenty words, while several succeeded in missing from twelve to eighteen! Surely, there is a difficulty somewhere. The matter of spelling is sadly neglected in our schools. Frequent musical exercises tended greatly to increase the pleasure of all present. Without presuming to give any definite idea of the value or character of the instructions given, let me simply say they were practical, sensible and to the point. The whole number of teachers enrolled, was one hundred and twenty-seven, by far the largest number of teachers ever assembled in Orleans County, and the decorum, order and attention manifested by them go to prove that their object was business. There were also present during the entire session a large number of attentive spectators. In short, everything wore the appearance of deep and increasing appreciation of the cause of education. And now, fellow teachers, allow me just a word to you. Let us take a hint from the instructions we have received during the present week, and try to get our eyes open; let us try to realize something of the responsibility which rests upon us. Remember, the future welfare of the rising generation, the future welfare of our dear country, depend largely upon the faithfulness with which we discharge our duties. I tremble when I think of these things. Let us be wise and teach not only for time, but, "teach for eternity," looking for aid to Him who is omniscient.

(Correspondence of the Monitor.)
AMONG THE BUFFALOES.
Camp Alexis, Buffalo Territory, Jan. 20, 1872.

Mr. Editor.—I started with the seven dollars and forty-one cents you advanced me, and joined Alexis' party at Montreal. You have already been informed of our movements there and all along the route up to this place. We had the greatest attention given us at every place we stopped at, which I suppose was partly owing to the fact that the Duke was of the party.

At Chicago the Duke was allowed to have the first view of the place where the celebrated cow stood upon three feet while she was kicking over the non-explosive with the other. I send you by Express one barrel of the ashes from the ruins.

While at St. Louis we had the opportunity to visit many places which we probably should not but for the Duke being with us; among which was the small-pox hospital where we were received with the greatest hospitality. It was a very interesting occasion. As usual, Alexis was allowed the closest view of the patients. He observed that there were many marked men among them—After leaving St. Louis, we came to this place and we have had a fine time I can assure you. We arrived after dark and pitched our tents and retired for the night. Early in the morning we were awakened by a loud stamping near our camp, upon looking out we found a large herd of buffaloes, vying with each as to which should be shot at first. Alex seized a bottle of champagne, cut the wire, and sent the cork whizzing through the skull of the largest one. The animal staggered and fell, but was immediately raised to his feet by his comrades and led up to the door of the camp, as much as to say "do it again." He soon became delirious and recognized no one after up to the time of his death. His brain weighed 58 1-2 ounces.

He had eight hours, the shortest being thirteen feet long. We had all the fresh meat we wanted until one morning the Duke says "faint fito eat." Then we made the balance into sausages, and sent 37 barrels to the Czar. I send you a pair of undershirts made from his hide.

This morning a delegation, consisting of nineteen of Brigham Young's wife, came in to our camp requesting us to visit Salt Lake City. The Duke, after looking her over, consented to go. We are to start in the morning. PAUL.

(For the Monitor.)
TO THE PUBLIC.

The time has fully arrived when the agricultural man should be awake to economy, and every farmer should be willing to lead or lend his aid in advance one common interest, and as a step towards this end, I make the following statement.

About the first of May last, I put into my milk-room B. F. Jewett's patent milk pans, and have found them to be the greatest labor saving invention of the age. One hour in a day of a good dairy woman, will do all the work of skimming and taking care of the milk, and cleaning pans and other dairy tools, for forty cows; whereas with the small pans, it would require almost the entire labor of one woman through the day, to accomplish the same necessary labor. This is from positive experience from the last season, of trial of said pans, and from about the first of June to the 25th of December, my butter brought me 35 cents per pound against 30 cents paid for butter made the old way, and you will readily see I have allowed a high average for the price of common butter.

You will also discover and be ready to acknowledge, that milk cooled and kept at an even temperature, must raise more cream and of a better quality than that taken from milk in all temperatures; so you will be compelled to acknowledge

that it would be cheaper and better economy, if these pans were to be put in every third year. G. W. SKAYER.
Craftsbury, Jan. 22, 1872.

(For the Monitor.)
SECRET SOCIETIES.

FRIEND WEBSTER—DEAR SIR.—I read the article in your last paper with much interest, about "secret societies," and its perusal has called up some thoughts that perhaps may find favor in your eyes as worthy of publication.

The words taken from the "American Wesleyan" are but an echo of many an inquisitive mortal who, as the Rev. M. very aptly says are "bound to destroy all that we can not know all about," and like Piggy, cut the bellows open "to see where the wind comes from."

It has been my fortune, or misfortune, to be interviewed a good deal within the past year, in regard to Masonry, and the finale always has been; "If there is nothing but good in Masonry, why don't you let the world know it?" Some even hint, as plainly as politeness will allow, that the secret ritual of Masonry is only a cover to instruction in deeds of darkness, and that the whole thing rests on a foundation of corruption and deeds that fear the light. If this be true, those young men who have not already been "clapped on the back" by some Mason, had better beware.

Speaking of inquisitive people: how many times I have wished they might know how they are held in contempt and aversion by people who assume the right to let the business of other people alone, and of attending to their own. There is something ludicrous, as well as exasperating, about such people. What sleepless nights, what running to windows, what wondering about things—that only half revealed—assume great importance! Mrs. B. sees Mrs. C. go by with a covered pail, (Mrs. B. sees Mrs. C. of course no one can get by and not be seen) and forthwith falls to wondering what can be in said pail! The fact is carefully laid away until Mrs. B. can pounce upon poor helpless Mrs. C. and gratify her intense desire to know the contents thereof. I have often thought that half the pains such people bestow upon the business of their neighbors, bestowed upon their own, would cause them to become so suddenly rich and wise that all men would gaze in wonder.

In conclusion let me say, that in my humble opinion, none but little souls will ever speak in open condemnation of any society, whether open or secret without fully understanding whereof they speak. COMMENT.

THE GENEVA CONFERENCE.

While the Hon. Caleb Cushing was in New York on Friday preparing for his departure to join the counsel for the United States at the Geneva Conference, he was subjected to an interview by a Herald reporter, who elicited the following information in answer to interrogations:

"What are your prospects of success as to a fulfillment of the spirit of the treaty, General?"
"Well, I am very sanguine. I don't think there should be any difficulty about this thing."
"There ought not to be any difficulty as to the concession of the principle: it is when you come to the details of settlement that difference may arise."

"In the settling of the details I don't think there will be any difficulty. What, after all, is a few millions of pounds or dollars to either nation to the healing up of this sore that has been running for so many years."

"Is it true, General, that the bulk of the Alabama claims are held in England, after all, and that from the momentary point of view, England has the greatest interest?"
"Oh, no; that is one of the many delusions about this question. We have many thousands of dollars of claims here, individual claims, about which there ought not to be much question."

"England has shown a disposition to obtain a satisfactory settlement, General, and it is scarcely possible for you to meet a man who has more of the soul of honor in him than Sir Alexander Cockburn."

"Yes, I know Chief Justice Cockburn, and know him to be a fair, honorable, true-minded man, whose record shows that he will be desirous of doing the right thing. It is quite certain, sir, that England cannot afford to permit it to be established that it is a right principle to fit out these cruisers to play havoc on the sea when an opportunity presents itself. Any way, should such a principle be admitted, I think it might be disastrous."

"On the principle that two can play at that game, I suppose, General?"
"Well, we have rather an extensive sea-board, and it might be inconvenient for England to find its tactics adopted. However, I don't think there is any likelihood of any other settlement than the one that seems to be desired by all the world. There are some people who, out of hatred to England, pure and simple, and with the unreasonableness of passion, would like to keep this Alabama sore open."

"They are not very numerous, I hope, General?"
"I don't know but what they are numerous enough, but their discontent with England and hatred of her policy has been of so long standing that it has become chronic, and I think it is scarcely possible for England to do anything that would please them."

"General, it must be a satisfaction to you and your associates that you go to Conference with the sympathy and support of the civilized world, nearly. On the peace principle I hope that the Conference will be a success."

"There is no reason whatever why it should not be. I go with the fullest belief that it will be so and shall do all I can to promote that result."

THE GALLIOWS IN NEW JERSEY.

Execution of Geo. Botts, the Murderer of "Pat" Holstead.—The last hours of the condemned.—Scenes and incidents before and at the execution.

NEW YORK, Jan. 26. The accounts of the last hours and execution of Geo. Botts differ materially, but details as clear and direct as any are thus given:

PREPARING FOR THE GALLIOWS.

About 5 this morning Botts awoke and immediately got up. He asked Leighton to get him some water to wash himself with, and while it was being prepared engaged in earnest prayer with Mr. Flavel, who remained by his bedside during the entire night. When the water was brought he washed himself thoroughly, remarking to Leighton that it was only right and proper that he should prepare decently for death.

When his ablutions were concluded he dressed himself in a blue check shirt and a pair of shepherd plaid pants, which he had worn since his incarceration. He put on no collar but tied a black silk handkerchief around his neck. Thus attired he sat down on his bed.

PRAYERS AND SOUVENIRS.

He conversed with Leighton, praying fervently at intervals with Flavel. He gave Leighton a number of coins to keep, as he said, as mementoes of him. He solemnly told the counterfeiter that his fate ought to be a warning to him.

VISIT FROM HIS BROTHER.

At nine his brother John entered the jail and went immediately to the cell of the condemned. Shortly after his arrival Botts said he would take some breakfast, and accordingly some real outlets, tea and toast were brought to him.

HE MADE A HEARTY BREAKFAST, and assisted Leighton in handing out the dishes from the cell. Shortly after this the Rev. Mr. Siegfried arrived, accompanied by the Rev. Mr. Weed, chaplain of the prison.

RELIGIOUS EXERCISES were at once commenced in which the wretched man joined with a fervor amounting almost to enthusiasm. From this time until almost the hour for execution Botts was entirely given up to the consolations of religion. Late last night an order was issued by Sheriff Peckwell that no one—not even those who had passes—was to be admitted to the jail until ten this morning. At an early hour

THE CROWD began to assemble, and increased up to ten, when about one thousand persons were present. The police rigidly carried out their orders and no one was admitted. At ten the Sheriff arrived, accompanied by Deputy Davis and Under-Sheriffs, with their black staffs of office. They were followed by about one hundred and fifty witnesses. The crowd, with representatives of the press, were immediately admitted. The police proved sufficient to keep order in the crowd during the entire proceeding.

THE DREAD PREPARATIONS. A rope was drawn in the hallway from the prisoner's cell to the side of the gallows. Inside this were the deputy sheriffs, the rest of the crowd being kept outside. The prisoners on the ground tier were removed to the second and third tiers, on which were provided seats for the representatives of the press. The sheriff and the officers again tested the strength of the rope and the pulleys. The clanking could be easily heard by Botts in his cell.

BOTT SINGS A HYMN LUSTILY. Shortly after the crowd entered the prison a hymn was sung by the clergymen in the cell, in which Botts lustily joined. His voice could be easily distinguished above the others.

THE SHERIFF appeared to be very much excited. He lighted a cigar and then threw it away and walked about the corridor uneasily. Meantime the devotions were continued in the condemned cell without interruption. At twenty-four minutes past eleven Sheriff Peckwell took of his overcoat and handed it to one of the reporters.

THE LAST INTERVIEW IN THE CONDEMNED CELL. He and Davis then proceeded to the condemned cell. The Sheriff quietly shook hands with Botts but did not speak. The latter was standing up when he entered and merely said, "I am ready." He then fervently embraced his brother John and the two clergymen. He shook hands heartily with his fellow-prisoner, Leighton, who stood by the door of the condemned cell to keep the crowd back. The cell itself was curtained off from the observation of lookers-on. In a few minutes

THE MOURNFUL PROCESSION started from the cell. Botts walked firmly between Sheriff Peckwell and Deputy Sheriff Alares. His arms were pinned with cord and his legs loosely bound. The Sheriff was pale as death. As Botts passed through the door of his cell he lifted his eyes uneasily toward the cross-beam of the gallows, but never afterward looked up.

ON THE SCAFFOLD. He stood firmly under the gallows while the Sheriff was tightening the noose which was hanging around his neck. While he was doing this the Sheriff said: "George Botts, the time has now come for the execution of the law." At thirty-one minutes past 11 Under-Sheriff Davis commenced to read the death warrant. He read it slowly and with evident nervousness. When it

was done Botts, in a low voice, called Mr. Siegfried to his side and whispered a few words in his ear. The reverend gentleman then stepped in front of the dying man and said: "On the part of George Botts I thank the officers of the prison, his fellow-prisoners and all who were kind to him during his confinement. He forgives all his enemies and he dies in the Lord Jesus Christ." When the minister ceased speaking the Sheriff quickly stepped behind a black screen at the side of the scaffold, having first drawn a black cap over Botts' face. A second more and with a thud the weight beneath the floor descended and Botts was

DANGLING IN THE AIR.

Up to the last moment he held his hand in that of Mr. Weed, the prison chaplain. The weight fell at precisely thirty minutes past eleven. At 11.32 his pulse stood at 72; at 11.34, 70; at 11.35, 108; at 11.36, 110; at 11.37, 52; at 11.38, no pulsation; at 11.41, a slight return of the pulse was felt; at 11.43 he was declared dead, thirteen minutes from the time of execution. After hanging five minutes there was a muscular twitching of the body. Altogether Botts appeared to die very easily, considering his size and vitality.

THE BODY was allowed to hang for a little over half an hour and was then placed in a walnut coffin which was hidden from sight in one of the passages of the prison. A jury was impaneled on the spot and a formal inquest held. This evening the family of the deceased will remove the body to their own burial place.

OTHER MATTERS. Botts was six feet three inches high and very powerfully made. There was not the slightest appearance of bravado on his part. Among the crowd who witnessed the execution was a little boy about ten years old. Botts received a most pathetic and forgiving letter from his mother to-day. The execution caused the greatest excitement throughout Newark. As Botts was swung in the air Leighton, his fellow-prisoner, was heard to say, "There goes an innocent man." Oliver Halstead, son of the murdered man, was among the crowd who witnessed the execution.

WANTON BUTCHERY OF BUFFALOES. Gen. Hazen, stationed at Fort Hayes, Ks., writes to Mr. Bergh as follows:

"The introduction of railroads into and across the wilds of our country has made the vast herds of wild buffalo of the plains accessible to all classes of people, and each year vast numbers are slaughtered for so called sport, and a greater number by hunters for their hides, which net about \$1 each. I have seen numbers of men this winter who have during the past season killed 1000 each for the paltry sum of \$1 apiece, the carcasses being left to rot on the plains. The buffalo is a noble and harmless animal, timid, and as easily taken as a cow, and very valuable as food for man. It lives upon a short grass which grows luxuriously upon the high arid plains of this middle region that is from dryness unfit for agriculture. The theory that the buffalo should be killed to deprive the Indians of food is a fallacy, as these people are becoming harmless under a rule of justice. In view of these facts I would most respectfully and earnestly request that you use such proper influences as may be at your disposal to bring this subject before Congress, with the intention of having such steps taken as will prevent this wicked and wanton waste both of the lives of God's creatures and the valuable food they furnish."

THE STOKES TRIAL.—A New York correspondent writes: Stokes' relatives are rich, but will they aid him in this dilemma? Notwithstanding the fact that Stokes himself has been pretty well "cleared out," he will be able, no doubt, to pay for the best legal assistance. Gossip says he has already raised ten thousand dollars for the purpose of "putting the thing through," as he expressed it. As for Miss Mansfield, she does not conceal her indifference in the premises, if rumor may be relied upon. "I'm easy" is her language. "If two fools choose to fight about me, I can't help it. I'm sure. They shan't see the color of my money if I can help it. Stokes has got himself into a scrape, now let him get himself out." To all of which her amiable cousin responds: "Bully! you bet! that's so!"

THE NEW POSTAL REGULATIONS ON NEWSPAPERS.—Postmaster General Drewell has directed that the new regulations on newspapers sent by mail be strictly enforced. No name or memorandum can be made on a newspaper inside of the wrapper on which the address is written. It is barely permissible to mark an article with pen or pencil. More than this subjects the paper to letter postage and the violator of the law to a fine. No printed card, handbill or advertisement, no written notice, letter or slip of any kind whatsoever must be folded in the paper. To do any of these things is to violate the law. Printed slips pasted on the outside, or folded in papers and periodicals, soliciting notices, are also violations of the law. Senders of transient papers can send bundles of printed matter by weight or transient postage charges, but must not send any written matter in such bundles.

THE JEWS ARE NOW MOST NUMEROUS in the northern part of Africa between Morocco and Egypt. In the strip of Europe stretching from the Danube to the Baltic there are about 4,000,000; while in all western Europe there are not 100,000 of them,—which shows that the great mass of the Jews keep as near as may be to the Holy Land, ready to enter in and possess it whenever the summons they wait for comes, although in Palestine itself they are few and weak.

DO YOU WISH TO MAKE A PROFITABLE INVESTMENT? IF SO

GIVE US YOUR ATTENTION. Sleighs, Sleighs.

Notwithstanding the great loss with which we have met,

WE STILL CONTINUE

Do Business in Barton.

One Door North of the Old Stand,

and you will find us

Latest Styles right from Boston.

Call and see them before purchasing elsewhere. 1-3 Barton Landing, January 4, 1872.

Barton Drug Store.

Come, Men and Women, every one, And buy your Druggs of Me, I have upon My Shelves a ton; Come in yourself and see.

NEW TOOLS

to do your jobbing; new goods to sell you very low.—Our stock of goods consists in part of

STOVES, PUMPS, SINKS,

store findings, sugar tools and hollow-ware, tin, sheet iron, copper, glass and wooden-ware, brass kettles, lead pipe and many articles too numerous to mention. Give us a call. You can obtain a great bargain on any kind of stove. To all those who are indebted to us we would say,

DYE STUFFS,

Aniline Dyes of all colors at the

LOWEST CASH PRICE

WE WANT AND NEED THE MONEY.

or its equivalent, and when you get any please remember the circumstances in which we are placed.

Barton Drug Store.

BRING IN YOUR WOOL,

pelts, hides, iron, rags, dairy skins, copper, brass

OR GREENBACKS,

and also any other plunder that you have to dispose of. We want all kinds of barter, and will pay money or goods for it. Respectfully yours,

Barton, January 12, 1872. WARNER BROTHERS.

Barton Drug Store.